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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 16 December 1993, the General Assembly adopted resolution 48/83, entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security". In that resolution the General Assembly invited Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, particularly in the light of recent positive developments in the global political and security climate, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the basis of the replies received.

2. Pursuant to the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, in a note verbale dated 20 March 1995, invited all Member States to provide the relevant information by 31 May 1995. Replies received are reproduced in section II of the report. Any additional information received from Member States will be issued as addenda to the present report.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

HONDURAS

[Original: Spanish]

[22 June 1995]

A. The Armed Forces of Honduras wish to state the following in this regard:

1. Honduras recognizes the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and has participated in regional and global meetings at which it has urged other countries to do likewise, thereby respecting the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

2. Honduras also states categorically that it refrains from resorting to the use or threat of force, aggression, intervention, interference, terrorism in any form, repression, foreign occupation or measures of political or economic coercion in violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States or of the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their own resources.

3. Honduras maintains an ongoing dialogue with other democratic nations to strengthen ties of mutual friendship and cooperation.

4. Since 9 September 1992, it has participated in the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) by providing 14 military observers. On 19 March 1995, it sent a military contingent of 120 men to the Republic of Haiti in the context of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), thereby becoming the first Central American country to participate in this type of activity.

5. Pursuant to the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, Honduras has reduced its Armed Forces, whose aims are confined to defending the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic, keeping the peace, maintaining law and order, upholding the Constitution and the principles of free suffrage and multi-party eligibility for the office of President of the Republic, and cooperating with the executive branch in activities related to literacy training, education, agriculture, natural resource conservation, road management, communications, public health, agrarian reform and states of emergency.

B. Below is a list of agreements, treaties and conventions signed by the Republic of Honduras:

1. Agreement on a resolution establishing a Central American democratic community, 19 January 1982.
2. Constituent Treaty of the Central American Parliament and other political institutions, 2 October 1987.
3. Guidelines for a framework agreement on trade and investment between the Republic of Venezuela and the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, 16 July 1991.
4. Joint Declaration on Peace between the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama and the Government of Chile.
5. Treaty on Central American Security.
6. Convention on arms limitation, concluded by the Central American countries on 7 February 1923.
7. Treaty on the avoidance of war through non-aggression and conciliation, 10 October 1993.
8. Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, 5 August 1963.
9. Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, 14 February 1967.
10. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 1 July 1968.
11. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 16 February 1971.
12. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL), 23 December 1979.

13. Agreement on the regulation of international military traffic on the emergency military highway, 15 December 1942.
14. General treaty on peace, friendship, defensive alliance, trade, extradition, receipt of documents, professional titles, etc., 31 March 1878.
15. Law on foreign consular missions.
16. Convention regulating the unified Central American consular service, 5 February 1912.
17. Agreement on cooperation in developing and exploiting the forest reserves of Olancho, 21 June 1979.
18. Declaration of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 18 December 1986.
19. Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the Central American Defence Council, 14 December 1963.
20. Protocol of amendment to the temporary provisions of the Charter of the Organization of Central American States (OCAS), 13 December 1967.
21. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Honduras and the Government of the United States of America on a radar installation, 7 April 1989.
22. Joint declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Honduras and the Argentine Republic in reaffirmation of their faith in the Organization of American States (OAS), 27 November 1964.
23. Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Governments members of the Organization of Central American States (OCAS) on economic and technical assistance, 30 October 1965.
24. Joint declaration of Brazil and Honduras stating their intention to pursue efforts to strengthen the mechanisms of the Organization of American States (OAS), 17 July 1971.
25. Agreement on mutual cooperation between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Honduras to combat the production of and illicit trafficking in drugs, 14 November 1988.
26. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 20 December 1988.
27. Regional Cooperation Agreement on the Eradication of Illicit Trafficking in Drugs, 3 April 1990.
28. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, 11 December 1946.

29. General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, 13 December 1960.
30. American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (Pact of Bogotá), 30 April 1948.
31. Agreement for the settlement of border disputes between Honduras and El Salvador, 24 June 1962.
32. Commitment by Honduras and El Salvador to submit border and territorial disputes to the International Court of Justice, 24 May 1986.
33. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (second Geneva Convention), 12 August 1949.
34. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Honduras and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations (ICEM), 28 March 1978.
35. Protocol 1 to the bilateral agreement on military aid between the Government of Honduras and the Government of the United States of America, 20 May 1954.
36. Bilateral agreement on military aid between the Government of Honduras and the Government of the United States of America, 20 May 1954.
37. Protocol 2 to the bilateral agreement on military aid of 20 May 1954 between the Government of Honduras and the Government of the United States of America concerning the conduct of CINJ military manoeuvres and exercises, 14 November 1988.
38. Memorandum of understanding between the Government of the Republic of Honduras and the Government of the United States of America for the integration of the RED/RADAR/C radar facilities located on the Cerro La Mole.

LEBANON

[Original: Arabic]

[31 May 1995]

1. The end of the cold war has given the world a chance to free itself from the dangers of polarization into two camps.
2. The cold war caused serious reverses in giving effect to agreements reached immediately following the end of the Second World War. At that time, the peoples of the world hoped for a new era governed by international covenants and international law, as embodied in the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

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3. Although a number of years have now passed since the end of the cold war, the world is still not in an ideal situation. It is rather the case that many latent ethnic and political problems have suddenly emerged and have caused acute, bloody and devastating crises, some of whose consequences the United Nations is endeavouring to address without, in many cases, being destined to succeed.
4. Small countries and developing countries find themselves in a difficult situation with respect to their international relations owing to the practice of disregard for international law and because the national interests of politically and economically powerful countries are placed before the legitimate interests of others.
5. Violations of the principles of the Charter and of United Nations resolutions, particularly the resolutions of the Security Council, are often a source of tension and of crises that jeopardize regional and international peace and security.
6. Lebanon itself suffers from such a situation because of regional factors relating to the Arab-Israeli conflict and as a result of the continued Israeli occupation of parts of southern Lebanon and the Western Bekaa.
7. More than 17 years have elapsed since the Israeli incursion into southern Lebanon of March 1978. Despite the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 425 (1978), calling upon Israel to withdraw forthwith from all Lebanese territory and establishing the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the purpose of assisting the Government of Lebanon to extend its authority over all Lebanese territory and to ensure law and order, Israel has continued to insist on maintaining its occupation of an area of Lebanon to which it has given the name "the security zone".
8. The Israeli occupation is in open defiance of international law, of all notions of national sovereignty, of the obligations assumed by States Members of the United Nations and of the provisions of the Organization's Charter.
9. The Israeli occupation causes many hardships and difficulties for Lebanese citizens with respect to the security of their homes and property, and their lives are daily placed in jeopardy by the shelling and bombardment of villages and towns by the Israelis for the purpose of strengthening their control and perpetuating the occupation. The occupation forces also impose blockades on the villages of the south, and the maritime blockade of the coast of southern Lebanon imposed several months ago is currently being maintained without any measures being taken to deter Israel from this act of aggression directed against a State Member of the United Nations and against the security of its citizens and the source of their livelihood.
10. The state of tension in the Middle East region is exacerbated by the existence of an Israeli nuclear armament programme that has produced more than 200 nuclear warheads and that poses a serious threat to the security of the region and its inhabitants and to international peace and security in general. Israel's leaders give no indication that they are prepared to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons or to place their nuclear

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programmes under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and this leaves no room for any assurance that they have no hostile intentions towards the region and its peoples.

11. Lebanon, having joined the Middle East peace process that began at Madrid in 1991, reaffirms its commitment to a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978), in accordance with the framework for the peace process.

12. Lebanon was one of the small countries that were among the founders of the United Nations and that pinned their greatest hopes on the creation of an international order governed by respect for the sovereignty of States and the principles of international law. It is now one of those that have been most seriously harmed by constant disregard for the provisions and principles of the Charter and by the flagrant violation of the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular its resolution 425 (1978). The Lebanese Government supports international efforts to promote the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. Events since its adoption in 1970 have demonstrated that mankind must be guided by its principles if it is to be spared a multitude of crises and catastrophes.

UKRAINE

[Original: Russian]

[21 July 1995]

1. The implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security is of particular importance for the establishment of a new world order. Not a single one of the Declaration's 27 paragraphs has lost its timeliness. What is more, today as never before, the possibility exists for the full implementation of its provisions in the practical conduct of States. This is promoted by such factors as the end of ideological confrontation, the ever-growing recognition that war is unacceptable as a means of settling disputes, and the emergence of a broad awareness of the comprehensive and indivisible nature of security.

2. International security must be identical for all States in all its dimensions: military and political, social and economic, scientific and technical and humanitarian. No State today can ensure its own security by national means alone. Many security issues can be resolved only on a multilateral basis through collective effort. The ever-growing interdependence of our world is intensifying the international character of many phenomena in the life of the international community, including the content of such concepts as national security, which can be guaranteed only by coordinating the efforts of States.

3. At the international level, the United Nations has a pivotal role to play in ensuring reliable security. The United Nations system continues to be a major force for the peaceful development of all peoples, the settlement of

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international disputes and the solution of the most pressing problems of individual countries and whole regions.

4. In the changed circumstances of today's world, security must be guaranteed by political means, through consultation and cooperation, especially within the framework of the United Nations and its agencies. There is a need for joint efforts to promote the establishment of the new international order, which will be based on values that are common to all mankind and on the accepted principles of international law, without any State imposing its will or overweening hegemony.

5. Of great significance in ensuring Ukraine's national security are the measures for disarmament, confidence-building and all-round cooperation in conditions of peace, good-neighbourliness and mutual understanding which are being pursued in the region covered by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The principles of the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, such as the inviolability of frontiers, the renunciation of territorial claims on other States, and guarantees for the rights of national minorities are the conditions sine qua non for the strengthening of national and international security.

6. Ukraine believes that OSCE is an important instrument for preventive diplomacy. Because of its geographical scope, this organization can be one of the most effective means of averting conflicts or settling them at an early stage in their development. Especially in this area, a place and a role must be sought for OSCE in the future structure of European security.

7. Ukraine attaches great importance to increasing its participation in the implementation of measures to strengthen international, regional and national security undertaken within OSCE and under bilateral and multilateral international agreements. Tangible evidence of this is the proclamation by Ukraine of its non-nuclear status, its ratification of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Weapons (START I), the fact that Ukraine has already begun to fulfil the obligations laid down in the latter agreement, its accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its participation in the NATO "Partnership for Peace" programme.

8. The establishment of zones of lasting peace, stability, security and cooperation has an important place among the factors promoting international security. Ukraine favours the establishment of such a zone in the Mediterranean region. The settlement of the long-standing conflict in the Balkans is thus of great importance in this process.
